



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

- 1786 May 18. John Gaillard, second son of Theodore G. of Charlestown, South Carolina, America, esq.
- Nov. 4. William Allen Deas, second son of John D. of Charlestown, South Carolina, America, esq.
- Nov. 9. William Boyd, second son of George Boyd of Lowhayton, Essex, and Portsmouth, near Boston, America.
- 1787 Feb. 1. Miles Brewton Pinckney, third son of Charles P. of Charlestown, South Carolina, America, esq.
- Apr. 27. Roger Pinckney, eldest son of Roger P. of South Carolina, America, esq., decd.
- 1793 Mar. 28. Henry Izard, eldest son of Ralph I. of Charlestown, South Carolina, America, esq.
- 1794 Sep. 16. James Edmund Houstoun, eldest son of James H. of Savannah, Georgia, America, doctor of medicine.
- 1796 July 20. Jonathan Perrie Coffin, esq. (admitted to the Inner Temple 23 May, 1788), fifth son of Nathaniel C. of Boston, America, esq., decd.
- 1804 March 15. Clement Simpson, only son of Jacob S. of Georgia, America, esq., decd.
- 1807 Apr. 23. Samuel Gordon, eldest son of Robert G. of Farrerin, Sligo, Ireland, and of Johnville, Abbeville, South Carolina, esq.
- 1808 Nov. 17. Jacob Shoemaker Waln, youngest son of Nicholas W. of Philadelphia, America, esq.
- 1836 Nov. 17. Alexander Palache, eldest son of Mordecai P. of New York, gent.

THE NATIONAL TICKET OF BROOM AND COATES, 1852

To few specialists in American political history would "Broom and Coates" suggest the names of candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency. No mention of them is made in the standard books dealing with presidential elections, such as those of Stanwood and McKee, nor, so far as is known, in the more special works on political parties. The object of this note is to present such information respecting this long-forgotten ticket as was discovered in the course of a somewhat extensive research on the general subject of presidential elections.

On July 5-6, 1852, the Native American party, later more commonly known as the American, or Know-Nothing, party, held a national convention at Trenton, New Jersey, at which thirty-one delegates representing nine states—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, and Georgia—were present. After adopting resolutions setting forth the principles of Americanism, and after changing the name of the party by dropping the word "native", the convention nominated Daniel Webster of Massachusetts for President, and George C. Washington of Montgomery County, Maryland, for Vice-President. The

permanent president of the convention was Jacob Broom of Philadelphia, and one of its most active members was Dr. Reynell Coates of Camden, New Jersey.¹

On learning of his nomination through the public prints, Washington, who had been a member of Congress for four terms and who was a grand-nephew of General Washington, declined the nomination,² and Dr. Reynell Coates was chosen to fill the vacancy. Webster neither accepted nor declined,³ and his name remained at the head of the ticket until his death on October 24. Three days later the national executive committee of the American party nominated Jacob Broom to take Webster's place.⁴

It is said that brooms and old coats were conspicuous emblems in this campaign of the American party.⁵ If so, the use of brooms must have been limited to the period October 27–November 2—the last date being the day of the election. It is also said that Coates was wont to refer jocularly to the ticket of Webster and Coates as the “kangaroo ticket”—quite properly thinking of himself as its “shorter legs”.⁶ At the election on November 2, the ticket of the American party received 1670 votes in Pennsylvania, 831 votes in New Jersey, and 184 votes in Massachusetts.⁷ If it received any votes in other states, they were so few and scattering that no record was made of them in collections of returns.

Broom belonged to a family of some distinction, as may be seen from Campbell's life of the elder Broom.⁸ After running for the presidency, he served a term in Congress, 1855–1857, having been elected thereto as the candidate of the American party. A speech that he made in the House entitled “Defense of Americanism”, may be found in the *Congressional Globe* for 1856 (app., pp. 1081–1084). He died in Washington, D. C., in November, 1864.

Dr. Reynell Coates, of Philadelphia Quaker stock, is set down in a somewhat fulsome sketch of his life as “surgeon, scientist, statesman, naturalist, pedagogue, poet, lecturer, essayist, and founder of the Patriotic Order Sons of America”.⁸ Possessing considerable

¹ *Weekly True American* (Trenton), July 9, 1852.

² *Daily National Intelligencer* (Washington), July 14, 1852.

³ F. A. Ogg, *Daniel Webster*, p. 407. See also C. H. Van Tyne, *Letters of Daniel Webster*, pp. 539–540.

⁴ *North American and United States Gazette* (Philadelphia), October 28, 1852.

⁵ W. W. Campbell, *Life and Character of Jacob Broom* [father of the candidate] (1909), p. 30.

⁶ W. P. Steinhæuser, *Biographical Sketch of Dr. Reynell Coates* (1913), p. 10.

⁷ *Whig Almanac for 1853*, pp. 51, 52, 49.

⁸ Steinhæuser, *Biographical Sketch*, p. 1.

versatility, and possibly for this reason failing in his chosen profession—that of medicine—he, like many other men under similar circumstances, adopted a literary mode of life. If one may judge from the large number of his publications, he pursued literature with signal success, although, it is said, with little pecuniary reward. The wide range of his writings may be seen from a few of their titles: *Reminiscences of a Voyage to India, Hope, The Gambler's Wife, First Lines of Physiology, Leaflets of Memory, and Address of the Native Americans to the Native and Naturalized Citizens of the United States*. Dr. Coates died at Camden, New Jersey, in April, 1886.

CHARLES O. PAULLIN.